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NEW SPECIES OF *CURTARA* (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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Abstract.—Seven species of Central and South American *Curtara* are described. Six species, *C.* ***insueta***, n. sp. (Mexico), *C.* ***scutella***, n. sp. (Peru), *C.* ***retusa***, n. sp. (Mexico), *C.* ***alicuja***, n. sp. (Bolivia), *C.* ***canora***, n. sp. (Nicaragua) and *C.* ***longula***, n. sp. (Ecuador) are placed in the subgenus *Curtara*. One species, *C.* ***declivara***, n. sp. (Mexico), is placed in the subgenus *Curtarana*.

The genus *Curtara* was described by DeLong and Freytag (1972) and *C. samera* DeLong and Freytag was designated as the type-species. A synopsis of the genus by the same authors (1976) treated 76 species, 59 of which were described as new. Four South American species were described by DeLong (1977); one species was described by DeLong and Triplehorn (1978) from Paraguay and three species from Peru were described by the same authors (1979); two species from Panama were described by DeLong and Wolda (1978); and 30 species from Central and South America were described by DeLong (1980). Seven species are described in this manuscript. Types, unless otherwise designated, are in the DeLong Collection, The Ohio State University.

Curtara insueta DeLong, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1–5

Description.—Length of male 9 mm, female 11 mm. Crown almost ¾ as long at middle as wide at base between eyes. Color: crown yellow tinted with brown, ocelli red. Pronotum brownish yellow, a longitudinal white line extending from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of scutellum. Lateral margins pale yellow. Forewings brownish yellow, costal margin, basal margin along scutellum, claval suture, and commissure pale yellow.

Female with posterior margin of 7th sternum with a U-shaped notch, ⅓ distance to base of segment on each side of a broadly rounded median lobe extending to distance of lateral angles.

Male genital plates, 3× as long as wide at middle, apices bluntly rounded. Style slender, elongate, apex bent dorsally and truncate. Aedeagal shaft slender, apex broadly rounded, bearing 2 subapical processes, ⅓ length of shaft, which extend laterobasally. Paraphyses blade-like, ⅘ length of shaft. Pygofer rounded apically, apex bearing a slightly embrowned, sclerotized tip.

Types.—Holotype ♂, Mexico, Oaxaca, 5 mi. N.E. Juchitan, 2-VIII-1974, C. W., L. B. O'Brien, and Marshall colls. Paratype, 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Remarks.—*Curtara insueta* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to

C. bicolorata (Metcalf and Bruner) (1949: 93) from which it can be separated by the apically broadened tip of the aedeagal shaft, the broader laterobasal directed subapical processes and the shorter paraphyses.

Curtara scutella DeLong, New Species
Figs. 6–10

Description.—Length of male 9 mm, female unknown. Crown broadly rounded, more than twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Ocelli equidistant between eyes and median line. Color: crown yellow. Pronotum yellow with a small round brown spot behind each eye, disc with small brown punctate spots. Scutellum yellow with black basal angles. Forewings yellow with a few irregular brown spots and markings.

Male genital plates twice as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style rather short, broadly and irregularly triangular at apex. Aedeagal shaft rather long, curved, and bearing 2 long terminal processes, each of which is bifid near shaft and bears a short process extending basad. Pygofer narrowed caudally, blunt at apex.

Holotype.—♂, Peru, Guayabamba, 70 km E. of Cuachapaya, Aug. 16, 1936, F. Woythowski coll. In the Snow Collection, University of Kansas.

Remarks.—*Curtara scutella* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to *C. trista* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 32) from which it can be separated by the pointed "heel" of the foot-shaped apex of the style.

Curtara retusa DeLong, New Species
Figs. 11–15

Description.—Length of male 9.2 mm, female unknown. Crown twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Ocelli closer to median line than to eyes. Color: crown brownish yellow. Pronotum brownish yellow with numerous brown punctate spots. Scutellum brownish yellow, basal angles slightly darker brown. Forewings pale brownish subhyaline with a few darker brown spots and markings.

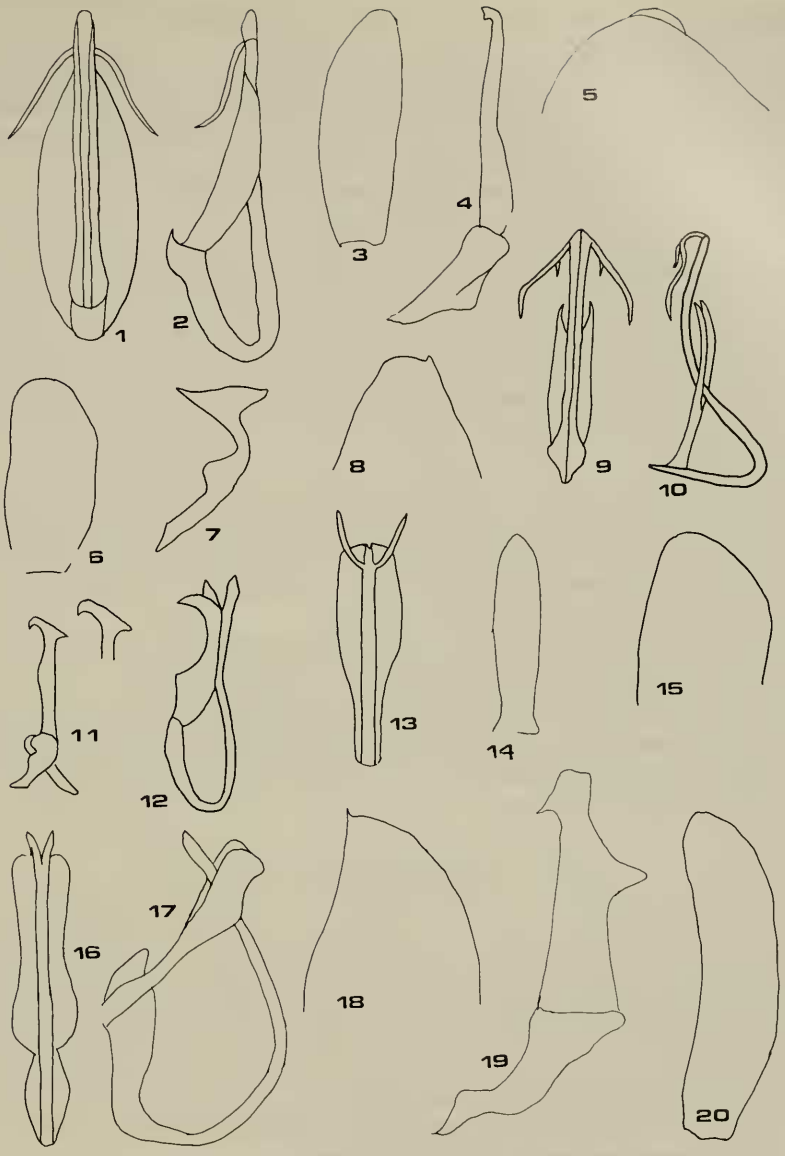
Male genital plates slender, elongate, almost 5× as long as wide at middle, apices bluntly pointed. Style with an elongate, sloping apex, pointed near blade at basal end and curved with a pointed tip basally at extended, more apical end. Aedeagal shaft slender, bearing 2 anteapical processes which are about ⅓ length of shaft, extending caudally and broadening before pointed apex. Paraphyses broadly, concavely rounded dorsally near pointed apex. Pygofer rounded apically.

Holotype.—♂, Mexico, 10 mi. W. of Tuxtla, Guterrez, July 8, 1955, R. E. Beer and party colls. In Snow Entomology Collection, University of Kansas.

Remarks.—*Curtara retusa* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to *C. rugara* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 35) and can be separated from it by the more elongate, broader, apical portion of the style, the deeper, broadened cavity of the paraphyses and the widened apical processes of the aedeagal shaft.

Curtara alicuja DeLong, New Species
Figs. 16–20

Description.—Length of male 8 mm, female unknown. Crown almost half as long at middle as wide at base, between eyes. Ocelli a little closer to median line than to eyes. Color: crown, pronotum and scutellum pale brown with numerous dark brown punctate spots. Veins pale brown.



Figs. 1–20. 1–5, *Curtara insueta*. 6–10, *C. scutella*. 11–15, *C. retusa*. 16–20, *C. alicuja*. 1, 9, 13, 16, Aedeagus ventrally. 2, 10, 12, 17, Aedeagus laterally. 3, 6, 14, 20, Plate ventrally. 4, 7, 11, 19, Style laterally. 5, 8, 15, 18, Pygofer laterally, apical portion.

Male genital plates more than 3× as long as wide at middle, apex bluntly angled. Style with blade broad, bearing a large spinelike process on ventral margin at ⅔ its length. Apex of blade blunt and bearing a pointed subapical spine which curves dorsobasally. Aedeagal shaft slender, apex bifid with pointed tips. Paraphyses slender on basal ½, broadened on apical ½ with apices rounded. Pygofer narrowed apically, bearing a short dorsocaudal apical spine.

Holotype.—♂, Bolivia, Santa Cruz, 10 mi. W. Portachuela, III-27-1978, C. W. and L. B. O'Brien colls.

Remarks.—*Curtara alicuja* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to *C. canera* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 10) from which it can be separated by the large central tooth on the the style and by the narrower basal half of the paraphyses.

Curtara canora DeLong, New Species

Figs. 21–24

Description.—Length of male 8 mm, female unknown. Crown roundly produced, more than ½ as long at middle as wide between eyes at base. Ocelli nearer to median line than to eyes. Color: crown yellowish with 3 marginal, small brown spots in front of ocelli. Pronotum yellow with a brownish spot on anterior portion behind each ocellus and apical portion embrowned. Scutellum yellowish. Forewings yellowish subhyaline with numerous irregular brown spots and markings, veins yellowish.

Male genital plates 4× as long as wide at middle, apices narrowed, rounded. Style slender, apical portion enlarged, triangular, apex pointed. Aedeagal shaft slender bearing a pair of subapical processes which are bifid near shaft, with short processes extending caudally. Paraphyses broad, apical ½ deeply concave on dorsal margin. Pygofer narrowed, rounded apically.

Holotype.—♂, Nicaragua, 3 mi. S.W. Managua, February 12, 1956, J. R. Alcorn coll. In Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas.

Remarks.—*Curtara canora* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to *C. bifidella* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 27) from which it can be separated by the subapical processes of the aedeagal shaft, which are long and bear a short branched process which arises near base.

Curtara longula DeLong, New Species

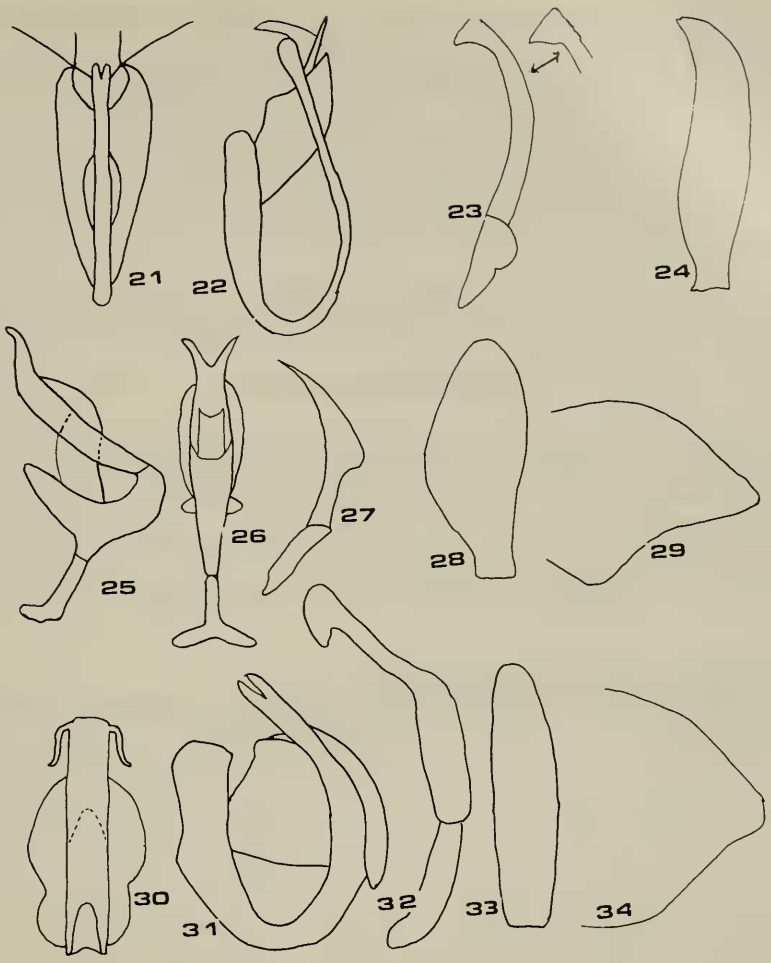
Figs. 25–29

Description.—Length of male 7.0 mm, female unknown. Crown roundly produced, a little more than twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Ocelli nearer to median line than to eyes. Color: crown yellow with 3 faint black spots on margin and one behind each ocellus, at base. Pronotum yellowish with punctate brown spots, dark brown markings behind each eye and a pair of median, small, round, black spots at base. Scutellum yellow with dark brown, basal angles. Forewings yellow with irregular dark brown markings, costal and apical portions yellow with numerous small, dark brown spots.

Male genital plates twice as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style with an enlarged, broadened, triangular apex, which is almost flat apically and is pointed anteriorly and posteriorly. Aedeagus with a rather broad, apically bifid shaft. Paraphyses long, rather uniform in width to near apex, exceeding aedeagal shaft in length. Pygofer narrowed, bluntly pointed apically.

Holotype.—♂, Pallatango, Ecuador, G. H. H. Tate coll. In Snow Entomology Collection, University of Kansas.

Remarks.—*Curtara longula* is placed in the subgenus *Curtara* and is related to *C. catena* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 53) and can be separated from it by the more elongate, footlike apex of the style with a rounded "heel" and by an apically bifid aedeagal shaft.



Figs. 21–34. 21–24, *Curtara canora*. 25–29, *C. longula*. 30–34, *C. declivara*. 21, 26, 30, Aedeagus ventrally. 22, 25, 31, Aedeagus laterally. 24, 28, 33, Plate ventrally. 23, 27, 32, Style laterally. 29, 34, Pygofer laterally, apical portion.

Curtara declivara DeLong, New Species
Figs. 30–34

Description.—Length of male 10 mm, female unknown. Crown and pronotum declivated, crown more than twice as wide between eyes at base as long at middle. Ocelli equidistant between eyes and median line. Color: crown brownish yellow with irregular dark brown markings. Pronotum brownish yellow with 2 proximal small, round, dark brown spots, and 2 larger black circular spots near basal margin. Disc with irregular dark brown spots and ramose pigment. Scutellum yellowish with black basal angles and irregular brown markings. Forewings dull whitish with dark brown spots and markings. Veins dark brown.

Male genital plates 4× as long as wide at middle, apices rounded. Style angled and narrowed at ½ length of blade; apex enlarged, rounded, with pointed basad margin. Aedeagal shaft curved, broad (ventral aspect), bearing 2 short apical

processes 1/6 length of shaft, extending basad. Paraphyses broad, extending beyond curved aedeagal shaft. Pygofer narrowed, bluntly pointed.

Holotype.—♂, Maiz, S. L. P., Mexico, 12 mi. west, 3200 ft., July 23, 1962, taken at light.

Remarks.—*Curtara declivara* is placed in the subgenus *Cartarana* and is related to *C. animosa* DeLong and Freytag (1976: 52) from which it can be separated by the more rounded apex of the style, the apical processes of the aedeagus, and the more circular shaped paraphyses.

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